

THE GRANT MEMORIAL

(Continued from Page 1.)

to the reviewing stand. Governor Hastings and Commander Thomas J. Stewarts were the head of the Quaker troops. Governor Hastings was not in uniform, but wore a frock coat and a high hat. The occupants of the stand rose en masse to greet the popular governor.

The first brigade of Pennsylvania was composed of the First, Ninth, Thirtieth, Fourteenth, Sixteenth and Nineteenth regiments and the governor's troop.

The Keystone state troops fully lived up to their reputation as marchers, and were greatly admired.

New Jersey's soldiers followed the Pennsylvanians. During the intermission between the Pennsylvania and the Jerseymen the immense crowd in the municipal stand opposite the reviewing party sang national hymns.

Connecticut, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Hampshire, Virginia, Rhode Island, Vermont, Ohio, Illinois and the District of Columbia followed in order. Then came the Military School Cadets, the veteran grand division, the civic grand division, and the grand naval division.

The grand party left the stand soon after the Virginia soldiers had passed. They were driven away in four carriages.

There was a long break in the line after the Washington cadets had passed, and during the wait President McKinley and the other members of his party left the stand to go on board the Dolphin from which to review the naval parade.

The president was escorted to a carriage waiting, which was driven to Thirtieth street from which point he was conveyed to the flagship.

Mayor Strong and Vice President Hobart staying on the platform after the president had departed.

Accompanying the president made some time after the parade had started for review, there were between 58,000 and 60,000 men in line. Of this aggregate United States regulars, land and naval forces, numbered 4,000. National Guard of other states, 12,850. The Grand Army of the Republic veterans in line were computed at 10,000.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION.

One Hundred and Fifty Vessels in Line—Excellent Order Maintained

New York, April 27.—Of the naval part of the demonstration, the grand division lay at anchor in the river in sight of the tomb, while the merchant marine division was located in the lower bay, awaiting the start of the parade for the start of the head of the column.

The grand division was under the command of Rear Admiral Francis H. Buncie, United States navy, and staff. The anchored vessels were the New York (flagship), Massachusetts, Columbia, Maine, Texas, Indiana, Raleigh, Furman, Amphitrite and Terror.

Revenue marine—Porter, Woodbury, Dennis, Hamilton and Winson. Light-house tenders—Maple, Citania, Cactus, John Rogers, Mistletoe, Verbona, Axales, Lilac, Myrtle, Gardenia and Armoria.

Foreign men of war—H. M. S. Talbot, French Corvette, Fulton, I. S. S. Bogalia, H. S. M. S. Infanta Isabella, H. S. M. S. Maria Teresa.

The marine division was divided into four divisions, each commanded by a commodore. Rear Admiral Osborn, with the Anconite as flagship, was in command of the whole. "The signal" dress up was the first manoeuvre of the day, and the nimble tars were upon every yard and top of the rigging in a trice. Strands of flags were run from the stern up to the masts and down again to the bow.

The United States ensign flew at the stern of all our warships and at the stern of all foreign vessels.

The American warships headed the line, which was made up with the flagship New York at the head. Of the foreign warships, H. M. S. Talbot was given the position of honor, her commander, Captain E. H. Gamble, being the senior officer. The dispatch boat, Dolphin lay off above the warships, decked profusely in bunting. She was to carry the president later, when he reviewed the naval parade. An interesting feature was the parade of the merchant marine, which was divided into four divisions.

The first division was composed principally of tugs and lighters belonging to the New York Central and Erie railroads.

The second and third divisions were made up of tugs and steam lighters with a couple of big ocean tugs in the lead. The fourth division consisted of side wheel steamboats, ferry boats and tugs.

Each division was divided into two squadrons and there were about 150 boats in line.

All the vessels were covered with bunting, flapping out stiff as boards in the brisk winds and presented a pretty and animated sight.

The hour set for them to start up the North river was 2 o'clock but as early as noon they began to assemble at the rendezvous. The parade was started in splendid order, and maintained excellent order throughout, the dispatch boat turning the stake boat anchored half a mile above the head of the warships in admirable style and then stemmed the tide until all fell in, in quadruple column, behind the monitors, to await the coming of the president on the Dolphin.

THE MAUSOLEUM.

History of Its Erection and How the Funds Were Raised.

It was by popular subscription that the fund necessary for the erection of the tomb of General Grant was raised, and it is estimated that 90,000 people contributed sums ranging from one cent to \$5,000. In all, \$559,000 was secured. The unexpended balances were kept in trust companies and drew a 4 per cent interest, so the sum increased until it now amounts to about \$600,000. With the exception of about \$50,000 the entire fund was raised in New York city.

Five days after the death of General Grant, on the 28th of July, 1885, New York city having been suggested by General Grant before his death as the place for his burial, William R. Grace, then mayor, called a meeting of citizens at the city hall to take steps towards the collection of a fund for the erection of a national monument. On the day following the Grant monument committee was permanently organized with ex-President Chester A. Arthur as chairman. The first appeal to the public was signed by Mr. Arthur as chairman, and by William R. Grace and Hamilton Fish, as vice chairmen, and within a week subscriptions of millions were being in fact that there was serious belief that little diffi-

culty would be found in collecting \$2,000,000. In February, 1886, then the Grant Monument association was organized under an act of the legislature, \$1,000 had already been raised. Scarcely a week after this date, however, ex-President Arthur was forced to resign as president of the association because of the illness which shortly after proved fatal. Sidney Dillon was then elected president, and was succeeded by Cornelius Vanderbilt in the early part of 1887. In February, 1888, Williston R. Grace, ex-mayor, became president.

When subscriptions began to move slowly many plans were followed out for the collection of money. The members of the Grand Army of the Republic in this city worked with untiring energy from the start and subscription boxes were placed in all of the post quarters; collectors representing various enterprises periodically solicited funds in every quarter, and the newspapers of the city kept the urgency of raising money quickly ever before the people, publishing from day to day the names of subscribers and amounts subscribed.

With the year following the creation of the Grant Monument association, prominent architects were requested to submit designs for a monument and tomb, but because of the general desire to obtain a design which should at once be a work of art, picturesque to the popular eye, and durable enough to last through the ages, great caution was taken in all of the plans which were criticized from every standpoint. It was not till September, 1890, that the plans of J. H. Duncan, of New York, were accepted by the association, and on the anniversary of General Grant's birthday in 1891 ground was broken, with appropriate ceremonies, for the construction of a tomb to cost between \$500,000 and \$600,000.

By January, 1892, with the work of construction under way, the fund had reached \$1,000,000. For several months remained stationary at \$1,500,000. From other states, where there had been strong opposition to the burial of General Grant in New York, protests came that the city had not fulfilled its promise to erect a suitable tomb. A growing sentiment that the remains should have been deposited in the National cemetery resulted finally in the introduction of a bill in congress by which the removal was to be effected from New York to Washington.

Prominent citizens became alive to the situation and an organized movement resulted in the election of General Horace Porter, who had been Grant's chief-of-staff, as president of the Grant Monument association. Frederick D. Tappin, president of the Galatin National Bank, was made treasurer. This was in February, 1892, and at the same time the legislature amended the charter of the association so that one hundred citizens took the place of the former committee of thirty-three. All officers of the newly organized association served without compensation. D. O. Mills provided offices free and the expense of collecting the fund became nominal, although the work—because of the immense amount of detail and the smallness of individual donations—was onerous.

They began the memorable campaign of sixty days, in which time it was proposed to raise the remaining \$500,000. The actual work began in the early days of April, 1892, and in a week such had been the effort that the city fairly rang with the name and deeds of the dead general; school children were writing prize essays, meetings were being held and announcements made in churches as well as clubs and schools. In order that all classes of people should be interested, the association brought its cause before the two hundred trades and professions represented in the city, and was successful in inducing them to hold meetings and to appoint committees for the receiving of subscriptions. Two hundred and ten committees, numbering 2,487 people, were formed; subscription boxes were placed on elevated railroad stations, in stores and banks, and subscription books opened in business offices. As a result of this stirring up of public feeling, when half the allotted sixty days had expired, on April 27, the day the corner stone of the monument was laid, the Grant Monu-

ment association announced that \$202,890.50 had been raised during the month. When the campaign closed on May 30, 1892, the amount had reached the necessary \$559,000. Before that year was over \$464,000 had been subscribed, which added to the earlier subscriptions of \$155,000 made a total of \$559,000. The balances left in the trust companies have brought to the fund up to \$600,000.

INTERMENT IN OLD TOMB, AUGUST 8, 1885.

Sixteen days after the death, the body of General Grant was laid, on August 8, 1885, in the temporary vault in Riverside Park. The event was a solemn and imposing ceremony. From all points people flocked into the city by tens of thousands. At least half a million spectators gathered in the streets to watch the long procession escorting the body to the tomb. The republic had never seen so great a funeral cortege as that which assembled to do honor to the remains of the dead commander and president.

From peaceful Mt. McGregor the body had been taken to Albany, where it had lain in state at the capitol for a day and was then brought to New York city, where multitudes looked upon the body of the departed hero.

pany E, Twelfth infantry, and some of the pall bearers in carriages. Then came another long line of soldiers, veterans and civic bodies.

Late in the afternoon the catafalque reached the small plain brick vault surmounted by a gilded cross that shone in the sunlight. At this time the entire surrounding area was a mass of glittering bayonets and nodding plumes, soldiers on horseback and soldiers on foot and battle-worn flags. Standing near the spot where the body of General Grant was to rest, in addition to the president, former presidents and cabinet officers, was a host of governors, senators, chief justices, congressmen, generals, admirals and a galaxy of famous men. Colonel Fred Grant with his wife was there, and behind him were his sister, Mrs. Saratoris and his brothers, Jesse and Ulysses, Jr., with their wives, children and relatives.

The warships in the river thundered salutes. The band at the tomb played a dirge, and the roll of muffled drums and the music of other bands were heard from near and distant spots. The concourse stood there with heads bared in silent respect as the simple funeral service began.



From Leslie's Weekly.

THE GRANT MONUMENT, RIVERSIDE PARK, NEW YORK CITY.

On the day of the funeral march, representatives of the clergy of all denominations were present when the pall bearers emerged from the city hall and the casket was placed in the funeral car, a magnificent catafalque drawn by twenty-four black horses, with black trappings, and each led by a colored groom. The pall bearers were: General William T. Sherman, General J. E. Johnston, the southern soldier; General Phil Sheridan, General Simon B. Buckner, of the former Confederate army; George W. Childs and Anthony J. Drexel, Admirals Porter and Worden, Oliver Hoyt and George Jones, Generals John A. Logan and George S. Douthett.

With measured tread and dirge playing, the funeral army started. Fully fifty thousand men were in line. There were celebrated generals who had fought with Grant, Grand Army men who had served under him, Mexican war veterans, United States cavalry and infantry, state troops from many states and civic bodies. It was the grandest memorial pageant the world had ever seen since that of 1852, when the Duke of Wellington was buried.

At the Fifth Avenue hotel President Cleveland, former Presidents Hayes and Arthur, Vice-President Hendricks, Secretaries Thomas F. Bayard, William C. Whitney, Lamar and Manning and other national and state dignitaries, joined the procession. The grand march of the day was General Winfield Scott Hancock. It was truly a reunion of sections and appropriately signalled in action General Grant's wish, "Let us have Peace." In the almost endless line were many southern troops, the City Guard of Atlanta, the Virginia State troops and others.

When the catafalque passed the masked crowds that occupied almost every available inch of space from the city hall to the tomb, all heads were bared reverently under the blazing sun of that Saturday morning.

Beside the car was a guard of honor, which consisted of Battery A, Fifth United States artillery; Com-

A wreath of oak leaves made by the children in the woods of Mt. McGregor was placed upon the purple casket and the bugler sounded the "Rest" call. There was profound stillness as Bishop Harris read a prayer and Parson Newnam followed with a portion of the funeral service of the Methodist church. The ritual of the Grand Army was read followed by a trumpeter of the regular army sounding "Taps" the last call of the camp, by the side of the casket. It was the final scene. General Sherman came outright, General Sheridan and General Johnston and other noted men gave way to tears while thousands of veterans and on-lookers could not restrain their griefs.

Colonel Grant and his relatives went beside the casket and the children threw their offerings of flowers upon it and retired. Mrs. Grant, the general's widow, was not present. Some of her friends urged her to be there, but she said that she felt that she had bade the general "good-bye" at the funeral and she preferred to have that as the remembrance of their last parting.

To the low strains of music the casket was borne into the tomb and placed in the steel casing. The door of the vault was locked and the key handed to General Hancock, who passed it to Mayor Grace. In turn, the mayor gave the key to President Crimmins, of the park commission.

The seventh regiment faced the river during this time and three volleys resounded. Then three volleys more belched from the guns of the Twenty-second regiment. The mounting of the guard followed. The sentries were placed and they began the vigil which has not since ceased. Then the vast procession and gathering began to disintegrate. At 6 o'clock when the last of the troops had gone, ten of the soldiers of Battery H, of the Fifth United States artillery, arrived at the door of the tomb, where two soldiers stationed themselves with presented arms. Hither and thither paced two other sentinels with trailed arms.

That night men who had fought in the bitterest of wars and who had marveled in the gray net as comrades to talk over the time when they had faced each other on the field of battle. As the sentries paced in front of the unpretentious tomb, everyone knew that the time ardently hoped for by General Grant had come in spirit as well as in name. The immense crowds dispersed to their homes and the city resumed its normal aspect.

THE OLD TOMB.

The old tomb of General Grant—a squat little brick-built affair which was intended as a temporary resting place for the body and held it for almost twelve years—stands as a woeful contrast to the new tomb in which the remains are to rest for all time.

The two—the old tomb and the new—stand close together, almost side by side. The one impresses even the most careless observer with the idea of temporal power, wealth and grandeur; the other, the old tomb, in its simplicity is an emblem of sorrow which seemed to center the natural sadness that hovers about the memory of a hero, and to concentrate these memories to one little point of rest.

With the old tomb, the thousands who stood before the grated door each year thought only of the dead man of war; with the new tomb that feeling must in part give way before the magnificence of the artistic structure which has been reared to preserve the memory.

On a little knoll, which was always the first spot in the vicinity to tell of the approach of spring and the last to take on the garb of winter, the temporary tomb, which was the scene of work done one day was on Tuesday, July 23, 1885, five days after the death of General Grant. During those few days the consent of the Grant family had been obtained to the interment in New York and the Riverside park site decided upon. The plans of J. Wrey Mould, architect of the park department, had in the meantime been prepared, and day and night the work went on, closely watched by President Crimmins of the park board and his colleagues, Commissioners Borden and Beekman. As many men as could possibly work together were set to work, and the little tomb grew day by day.

There is a granite structure which walls the thick black and red brick rising above it until they finish in a top of blue stone. Then a granite keystone and a barrel roof. Very simple, yet substantial as has been shown in the passing years.

In length the structure is seventeen feet, in width twenty-four inches, in height twelve-one feet. Its one door opens towards the Hudson river. The floor of the tomb is something more than two feet below the surface of the knoll, and is reached by stone steps from the door. For the proper placing of the coffin and its steel casing, brick piers were built up from the floor to above the door level.

The tomb was declared finished shortly after noon on Friday, August 7,

and the steel casing having been set on the piers, everything was in readiness for the placing of the coffin in it on the following day.

In the year which followed, some improvements were made on the temporary tomb. The walls of brick were its place has been taken by five tons of solid granite.

The first coffin is air tight and is considered indestructible. It is six feet long and the outer case of cedar is covered with black cloth. The metallic interior is copper, highly polished, and is one-eighth of an inch thick. The frames and portals are of solid silver; the top is open the full length and covered with a heavy, French plate, beveled glass. Over this glass the lids fit to make the copper coffin complete, and on the lid is a gold plate, fixed with gold screws, which bears the inscription: "U. S. Grant, Died July 23, 1885." The handles are massive, of a special design, and are of silver. Within the coffin is lined with tulle silk, light cream in color, with a pillow which is embroidered in white. The interior of the tomb is cross shaped and the four corner arches are fifty feet above the floor. On these arches rests an open gallery with an inner diameter of forty feet, which is approached by a set of ornate stairways, each with 60 steps. Above the gallery extends the paneled dome, 195 feet above the floor, and below through the opening can be seen the lower floor, and still lower the crypt with the sarcophagus directly beneath.

The pedestals formed between the circular dome and the arches are decorated in high relief sculpture, emblematic of the military and civic life of General Grant.

The crypt is reached by side stairways which lead directly into the passage encircling the space in which rests the sarcophagus. This passage is shut by square volutes which support the paneled marble ceiling.

The sarcophagus rests in the centre of the crypt, one hundred and forty feet below the dome. Of all the perplexing questions which arose directly beneath the body of General Grant was that of obtaining suitable material for the sarcophagus. The proper quality was found, after long search, in the quarries of Montello, Wis., a porphyry of fine texture, brilliantly red in color. Cut from the solid rock, it is highly polished, reflecting the nearby surfaces as it rests in the crypt. The great block is 10 feet 4 inches long, 5 feet 6 inches wide and 3 feet 8 inches high, and weighs five tons. In this immense block a space was hollowed out into which the confined remains of General Grant were lowered. Then the cap stone was set, and the sarcophagus again became as a solid block. It is plain, save for the simple engraved inscription at the head of the carcase, "Ulysses S. Grant."

The pedestal on which the sarcophagus rests, is a square of ten feet ten inches. The lower course of 1 foot 8 inches is made in sections, above which is a five inch incised course. Still above this are two heavy blocks of marble on which the sarcophagus directly sets. The total height of all is seven and one-half feet.

Some day the body of Mrs. Grant will repose beside that of her husband in duplicate of the sarcophagus now in the crypt of the tomb.

WHERE THE TOMB STANDS.

Riverside Park is, indeed, a fitting place for the tomb of a hero. Nestled on the banks of the Hudson it seems to lift itself up from the smoke and grime of the scenes below to a purer atmosphere. Massive walls of gray granite that from the river look like rows of parapets guard the park by the water front. The steep incline is thickly wooded and only here and there can the gray rugged sides of the hill be seen from the river.

From no other point in the city can such a view be obtained as from Riverside Park. For twenty miles the blacid Hudson can be seen winding its winding way to where the tall mist-covered Palisades blend with the western horizon. On the Jersey side in old Fort Lee, the fern house and the dairy hills that dot the banks and look like Swiss chalets nestling in the warmth of the Alpine summer, with no grim, snowy peaks to cast a shadow on their rural loveliness. On the bottom of the Hudson, isolated pleasure yacht club, ferry-boats, steamers and puffing tugs make their way by summer, while in winter solitary craft ploughs through ice and silent grandeur reigns. Look to the east are the signs of a great city, the tall smoke-stacks of factories, the hum from the busy streets, and the distant shriek of trains and ships. To the south is the smoke of Jersey City, with its myriads of masts and outlines of docks that gradually grow indistinct until nothing is seen but the blue waters of the bay that seem to mingle with the eastern sky.

When the big steel case had been finished and brought to this city, it was placed in the temporary tomb, bolted to the piers, all ready for the reception of the coffin on August 8. The end which faced the door was left open, and it was through this end that the coffin was slid into place.

After the first coffin had been made in Rochester, it was brought to this city. For two days it remained in an undertaking establishment on Eighth avenue, and during that time it was looked upon by nearly 70,000 persons. All sorts and conditions of people went and were so anxious to get a sight that

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they made wild rushes and damaged considerable property in the neighborhood. Policemen had to be called to keep the crowd from bounds.

The closing of the end of the steel case in the temporary tomb on the night the coffin was put there, August 8, 1885, was an interesting detail. Some few people then were able to understand the care with which the case had been constructed. Early in the evening of that day, Patrick Cregan, who had charge of the work, with seven men who had come especially from Troy, entered the tomb. Everything was in readiness for the placing of the fifty-six steel bolts which were to fasten the front steel wall. For two and a half hours the men worked by the light of candles. A portable furnace roared, and the clash of hammers on metal gave the little tomb every appearance and sound of a boiler works. When the task had been completed, Cregan said the armor steel case was not only hermetically sealed, but was chisel proof. "That will last 10,000 years," he remarked as the tomb door was locked.

More than a thousand people had gathered about the tomb, anxious to see the work in progress. A cordon of police, however, kept them back. When they were all over the people scrambled to each tiny bit of metal and other material left by the workmen. One man got, and treasured, the end of a candle that a workman had held in his hand.

THE NEW TOMB.

One hundred feet above mean high water of the Hudson river, the Grant monument stands, a solid pile of white granite 150 feet in height. The first 72 feet of this height is a cube of the Grecian Doric order, which measures 90 feet on all sides.

The entrance, on the southern side, is enclosed by a portico made up of a row of recessed columns. Above and behind the portico rises an almost blank wall, thickly covered by the four equestrian statues shown usually in plans of the monument, and finishes in a parapet which shows up on its face the sculptured figures of Peace and War.

Above the parapet there starts abruptly a cupola, 70 feet in diameter, surrounded, as a relief, with Ionic columns.

Around the crown of the cupola a line of fasces, surmounted with eagles, encircles the domed drum with the pyramidal top.

The flawless granite of which the tomb consists is of dotted whitish gray taken from a quarry of uniform grain, and is so light in tone that in the strong sunlight it is hardly distinguishable from marble.

Passing up the great steps which extend three-quarters of the way across the front of the structure, one comes first to the doors of the tomb, filling a space of 10 to 14 inches in height and 9 feet in width. Of bone dried ash, covered thickly with a composition of copper and tin, these doors weigh three and one-half tons. In each door are three panels, ornamented with 148 bronze reliefs, representing the four on the larger central panel being each twice the size of a man's fist, and all riveted to the doors with heavy bolts.

Beyond the doors, after a clear space of 28 feet, is a 25-foot opening directly into the crypt. The interior of the monument is cross shaped and the four corner arches are fifty feet above the floor. On these arches rests an open gallery with an inner diameter of forty feet, which is approached by a set of ornate stairways, each with 60 steps. Above the gallery extends the paneled dome, 195 feet above the floor, and below through the opening can be seen the lower floor, and still lower the crypt with the sarcophagus directly beneath.

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WILLIAM L. STRONG, Mayor of New York City.



GENERAL HORACE PORTER.

The striking features with which kind nature has endowed the park have been added to by the mechanical genius of man, for almost within a mile of the great tomb colossal structures have been erected and today this part of the city is practically the scholastic centre of the Metropolis, although some of these buildings are not yet entirely completed. The new Columbia University buildings on the heights to the east of the park are of great architectural beauty. Near them is the new Barnard college. Just beyond on the elevation of Morningside Heights is the Teachers' college; St. Luke's hospital also overlooks these heights and at night its many lighted windows shine like some heavenly constellation. Some of the heights will be crowned with the new Protestant Episcopal Cathedral of St. John the Divine, which for size and grandeur, promises to surpass anything on this continent and to rival the ancient cathedrals of Europe.

With such exceptional natural advantages it is not surprising that Riverside Park has become a favorite summer resting place for the New Yorker. On a warmer day its sloping green sides are crowded with children, while along its winding sheltered paths, invigorated in his career, is frequently seen driving next life from the refreshing breezes that blow from the bay or down through the leafy-palisades. And when the sun sets and the Hudson glimmers with the reflected light of a thousand brightly passing porches, the benches in the park are almost always filled with those grateful people who love the silence and who, sometimes, in the silence love.

The area of the park is about 177 acres and its elevation is on the bank of the North river from Seventy-second street to where One Hundred and Fourth street would cut through.

Its average breadth is five hundred feet, the "Drive," as the park is now, is generally known as the "Drive" where the curves on the coast or inland sides contribute to its area. Running north it presents a series of elevations, each rise a little higher than the last, until at the summit of the hill it meets an abrupt descent of 150 feet. The "Drive" when originally laid out provided for two carriage drives, a bridle path and a promenade. Bicyclists have found the park a delightful whirling ground and are always to be seen in great numbers on the benches or where the curves on the coast or inland sides contribute to its area. Running north it presents a series of elevations, each rise a little higher than the last, until at the summit of the hill it meets an abrupt descent of 150 feet. The "Drive" when originally laid out provided for two carriage drives, a bridle path and a promenade. Bicyclists have found the park a delightful whirling ground and are always to be seen in great numbers on the benches or where the curves on the coast or inland sides contribute to its area. Running north it presents a series of elevations, each rise a little higher than the last, until at the summit of the hill it meets an abrupt descent of 150 feet. The "Drive" when originally laid out provided for two carriage drives, a bridle path and a promenade. Bicyclists have found the park a delightful whirling ground and are always to be seen in great numbers on the benches or where the curves on the coast or inland sides contribute to its area.

The history of the park is as interesting as it is unknown. Before revolutionary times the English aristocrats built their summer homes there and around many a board, in mansions long since gone, a dainty glass was clinked to the health and long reign of George III. Modified by modern architecture, with but few traces left of what they were in earlier days, a few of those old landmarks still stand. The many mansions have been replaced by a hill top with silent eloquence the fate of their former owners.

It was not until 1872, however, that the city acquired the property, although negotiations for the purchase had been opened as early as 1865. The natural beauties of the place were manifold they remained much to do. So the roadbuilders and landscape gardeners were put to work, but it was not until after 1885 that the drive began to present any thing like its present appearance it has today. It was plain to the landowner and the builder that with the approach of business on Fifth avenue that the seat of wealth and fashion was bound to change, and as many mansions had been erected on the sides of the drive which materially improved its surroundings.

Of the old mansions which still remain in the park the Claremont, by reason of its size and the fact that nearly all its outlines are still preserved, is the most remarkable. It stands on a spot just above the old tomb and was built in the last century. Lord Courtney, who afterwards became the Earl of Devon, had bought its roof and its manifold hospitality is inseparable from the history of the ancient pile. Associated with it, too, are many names that shine in American history, for its walls have heard the wisdom of Alexander Hamilton, while at different times it has sheltered the soldierly Schuyler, the impulsive Burr and the great statesman, Thomas Jefferson.

Between the Claremont and the river is a plain little marble monument, a relic of the old days, which is surmounted by an urn whose outlines have not been so dulled by the storms of years, but that this inscription can be read: "To the memory of an Amiable Child, St. Clair Brock, Died July 18th, 1787, in the Fifth Year of His Age."

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